1 Honorable James L. Robart 2 3 4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 5 AT SEATTLE 6 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 7 Plaintiff. Case No. CR19-0065JLR 8 9 VS. **ORDER** 10 ZACHARY MADDING, 11 Defendant. 12 13 14 Introduction 15 Before this Court is Defendant Madding's motion to proceed with a change of 16 17 plea hearing by video conferencing, as soon as practicable. The government does not 18 oppose this motion. The Court has reviewed the motion, the record in this matter and 19 the applicable law, and hereby GRANTS the motion, for the reasons discussed 20 below. 21 22 **Background** 23 General order 4-20 provided for the use of video conferencing or telephone 24 conferencing for felony pleas under Fed.R.Crim.P. 11. Pursuant to this order, a 25

telephonic or video conference plea is authorized provided that the district judge finds specific reasons that the plea in the case should not be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice.

The most recent order by this district pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic allows individual judges to proceed with only a very limited number of in-person hearings in felony criminal proceedings "by issuing orders on a case-by-case basis so long as such orders address . . . public health concerns."

In order to protect the public and the parties, congress has passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Safety Act ("CARES Act"), which provides that criminal proceedings may be by video teleconferencing during the COVID-19 national emergency. Pursuant to the CARES Act, the Judicial Conference of the United States has made findings sufficient to warrant the use of video teleconferencing in lieu of in-person hearings in criminal proceedings. And this Chief Judge of the Western District of Washington has specifically found that "felony pleas under Rule 11 . . . cannot be conducted in person without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. See, GO04-20, at 2; see also, CARES Act §15002(b)(2)(A).

This Court is aware that the Federal Detention Center is able to provide defendants with the opportunity to appear by Webex, Zoom, and telephone for court hearings.

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Finally, the CARES Act requires this Court to find "specific reasons that the plea . . . cannot be further delayed without harm to the interests of justice." Accordingly, this Court finds that Defendant's motion has set forth specific reasons that further delay in a change of plea, and a subsequent sentencing hearing would harm the interests of justice. In making this finding, this Court has considered how long the defendant has been in custody, how long this case has been pending. Furthermore, this Court considers that the trial date is less than two months away and the interests of justice include avoiding unnecessary motions and trial preparation of the parties. Finally, this Court takes into consideration that the government does not oppose this motion.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, this Court GRANTS the motion. As soon as practicable, a change of plea hearing shall be held in which the parties appear by video conferencing.

DATED this 11th day of December, 2020.

The Honorable James L. Robart U.S District Court Judge

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